

## Chapter 19

# Selected Characteristics of Adults Treated in Specialty Mental Health Care Programs, United States, 1997

Laura J. Milazzo-Sayre  
Marilyn J. Henderson, M.P.A.  
Ronald W. Manderscheid, Ph.D.

*Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration*

Beatrice G. Blacklow, M.P.H.  
Christian Evans  
Alisa A. Male, M.A.  
*Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc.*

### Introduction

This chapter presents selected highlights of findings from the Client/Patient Sample Survey conducted in 1997 by the Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey (CPSS) was a nationwide sample survey designed to collect statistics on the demographic, clinical, and service use characteristics of persons receiving care in the inpatient, residential, and less than 24-hour care<sup>1</sup> programs of specialty mental health organizations. The purpose of the survey was to provide national estimates for two client groups: persons admitted during the year and persons under care on a single day in the inpatient, residential, and less than 24-hour care programs. Added together, the admission and under-care populations in these settings provide a picture of the entire treated population within the Nation's organized specialty mental health service delivery system. The survey included a sample of persons who received care in a sample of programs of the specialty mental health organizations described in chapter 18 of this book. The types of organizations were State and county mental hospitals, private psychiatric hospitals, the separate psychiatric ser-

vices of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical centers and non-Federal general hospitals, multiservice mental health organizations, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTCs), other residential programs affiliated with mental health organizations, and freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations (see Appendix B).

The first section of this chapter highlights adults ages 18 and older whose ability to function within key life areas (e.g., interpersonal relationships, social situations, and work performance) is seriously impaired, an indicator of the severity of their mental illness. Estimates are provided primarily for three adult age groups: 18 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and older. This section provides analyses by program type (inpatient, residential, less than 24-hour), type of organization within program setting, and client group (persons under care, admissions).

The second section of this chapter provides estimates on the median lengths of stay in days for persons of all ages from the admission and under-care populations who were terminated<sup>2</sup> from inpatient care during 1997. Medians are presented for these terminations by race/ethnicity, gender, age, and selected principal diagnoses<sup>3</sup> across the various types of organizations providing inpatient care.

For additional details about the survey and in-depth analyses of national estimates derived from the 1997 CPSS on selected characteristics of per-

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<sup>1</sup> The term *less than 24-hour care programs* refers to mental health services that are *not* provided overnight; included are outpatient and partial care services provided in organized mental health care settings. Previous client/patient sample surveys collected data separately for the outpatient and partial care programs of specialty mental health organizations.

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<sup>2</sup> Terminations are persons from the admission and under-care caseloads of mental health care programs who were terminated from, or transferred out of, the program. It does not include deaths.

sons admitted and under care in the specialty mental health sector, please see *Mental Health, United States, 2000*, Chapter 15, “Persons Treated in Specialty Mental Health Care Programs, United States, 1997.” Additional analyses of national estimates derived from the 1997 CPSS, specific to the subpopulation of children and youth under age 18, follow in chapter 20 of this volume.

A brief description of the survey design, estimation procedures, variance calculations, and statistical significance calculations is provided in appendix B. All differences noted in the text are statistically significant at the  $p = .05$  level or less. Lack of comment on the differences between any two estimates does not imply that a test was completed with a finding of no statistical significance.

## Serious Functional Impairment

The level of impairment that a person has in his or her daily life serves as an indicator of the severity of that person’s mental illness. Tables 1 through 13 provide a picture of the subpopulation of adults treated in the specialty mental health sector whose ability to function is seriously impaired. The measure used in the 1997 CPSS to collect data on level of functioning was an adaptation of the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of the American Psychiatric Association’s *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (4th ed.) (DSM-IV). On a scale of 1 to 100, with 100 indicating superior functioning, CMHS used a rating of 60 as the cutoff point at which functional impairment is serious enough that it “substantially interferes with or limits one or more major life areas.”<sup>4</sup> This usage ac-

<sup>3</sup> The diagnostic groupings used in this chapter are defined as follows:

<b>Selected Diagnoses</b>	<b>Combined DSM-IV and ICD-9-CM Codes*</b>
Alcohol-related disorders	291; 303; 305.0
Drug-related disorders	292; 304; 305.1–305.9
Organic disorders	290; 293; 294; 310; 780.09
Affective disorders	296; 298.0; 300.4; 301.11; 301.13
Schizophrenia	295; 299
Other psychoses	297; 298 (except 298.0)
Personality disorders	301 (except 301.11 and 301.13); 312.3
Adjustment disorders	309 (except 309.21, 309.81 and 309.82)

\* DSM-IV American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (3rd ed.). Washington, DC.

ICD-9-CM National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services. (1980). *International Classification of Diseases (9th rev.), Clinical Modification* (Vol. I). (DHHS Pub. No. (PHS)80-1260.) Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

cords with the official CMHS definitions for adults with serious mental illness (SMI) and children or adolescents with a serious emotional disturbance (SED). This section presents a look across program and organizational types of the number of adults experiencing seriously impaired functioning and their principal psychiatric diagnoses.

## Inpatient Care Programs—Under Care

Overall, out of a total 103,822 adults ages 18 and older under care in the inpatient programs of specialty mental health organizations in 1997, 84,327, or 81 percent, experienced serious functional impairment in their daily lives (table 1). This subgroup of the adult inpatient under-care population is highlighted by age and diagnosis in the discussion that follows.

- As would be expected, persons with serious functional impairment comprised the vast majority of persons under care in the inpatient programs of specialty mental health organizations (table 2). This held true for all age groups and across all types of organizations where comparisons could be made.
- Comparisons across organizations reveal that the greatest proportion of persons ages 18 and older under care with serious functional impairment was found in State and county mental hospitals (52 percent), followed by non-Federal general hospitals (24 percent; table 2). This pattern also held true for persons ages 25 to 44. Of interest is the finding that, in contrast to their adult counterparts, a greater proportion of children and youth under age 18 with serious functional impairment was under care in private psychiatric hospitals (49 percent) than in State and county mental hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals (19 and 18 percent, respectively; table 2).

<sup>4</sup> See Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (1999). Final notice establishing a final estimation methodology for adults with serious mental illness (SMI). *Federal Register*, 64(121), 33,890–33,897; and Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (1998). Final notice establishing a final estimation methodology for children with serious emotional disturbance (SED). *Federal Register*, 63(137), 38,661–38,665.

Table 1. Adults with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup> as a percentage of the adult under-care or admission populations in the inpatient, residential, and less than 24-hour care programs of specialty mental health organizations: United States, 1997

Age	Inpatient Care Programs		Residential Care Programs		Less Than 24-Hour Care Programs	
	Under Care	Admissions	Under Care	Admissions	Under Care	Admissions
Total, ages 18 and older	103,822	1,748,642	50,948	105,458	1,633,452	2,366,894
Persons with serious functional impairment	81.2%	77.5%	70.1%	79.3%	71.2%	70.3%
Ages 18–44	56,444	1,140,835	30,713	78,336	946,052	1,691,158
Persons with serious functional impairment	77.9%	76.2%	67.2%	78.5%	71.4%	68.3%
Ages 45–64	31,470	390,624	16,965	25,067	561,866	536,004
Persons with serious functional impairment	83.6%	81.5%	78.3%	80.8%	71.3%	74.7%
Ages 65 and older	15,908	217,183	2,270	<sup>2</sup>	125,534	139,732
Persons with serious functional impairment	88.2%	77.4%	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	69.4%	78.3%

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

- When comparisons were made by principal psychiatric diagnosis of persons with serious functional impairment under care in inpatient programs, it was found that, overall, more than one-half (53 percent) had a diagnosis of schizophrenia; persons diagnosed with affective disorders accounted for the second largest proportion (22 percent; table 3).
- Comparisons of selected diagnoses within organizations reveal that the greatest proportions of adults ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment in State and county mental hospitals and VA medical centers had diagnoses of schizophrenia (69 and 44 percent, respectively; see table 3). Within private psychiatric hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals, the greatest proportions in the 18 and older age group were among those diagnosed with affective disorders and those diagnosed with schizophrenia.
- These findings also held true among adults with serious functional impairment ages 18 to 44 and 45 to 64 in the inpatient programs of each of these organizations. Where comparisons could be made among those ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment, schizophrenia accounted for the greatest proportion of those under care in State and county mental hospitals (54 percent; see table 3).
- As expected, where comparisons could be made across the three adult age groups within organizations, State and county mental hospitals were found to have a greater proportion of persons ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment and a diagnosis of organic disorders compared with persons ages 45 to 64 and 18 to 44 in this setting (26, 10, and four percent, respectively; see table 3). Similarly, in VA medical centers, the proportion of those ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment and organic disorders exceeded the proportion of those ages 45 to 64 (36 vs. 3 percent, respectively). In non-Federal general hospitals, much greater proportions of persons with serious functional impairment ages 18 to 44 and 45 to 64 had diagnoses of schizophrenia than did persons ages 65 and older (36 and 46 percent vs. 13 percent, respectively; see table 3).

- Persons with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of affective disorders comprised greater proportions of the 18 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and older under-care populations in private psychiatric hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals than in State and county mental hospitals (see table 3). In contrast, persons ages 18 to 44 and 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia comprised greater proportions of the under-care population in State and county mental hospitals than their counterparts in private psychiatric hospitals, non-Federal general hospitals, or VA medical centers; this finding also held true for those ages 65 and older, with the exception of private psychiatric hospitals, where no comparison could be made (see table 3).

### **Inpatient Care Programs—Admissions**

Of the total 1.7 million adults ages 18 and older admitted for inpatient care, 1,355,539, or 78 percent, experienced serious functional impairment in their daily lives (see table 1). Comparisons by age for selected diagnoses of this subgroup are the focus of the following analyses.

- As was true for persons under care in the inpatient programs of mental health organizations, the majority of admissions to inpatient settings were seriously functionally impaired. This finding was true within each age group and across each type of organization where comparisons could be made (see table 4).
- More than half (54 percent) of all adults ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment admitted for inpatient care in specialty mental health organizations were found in non-Federal general hospitals; one in five were admitted to private psychiatric hospitals (see table 4). These findings held true within each adult age group. Of interest is the finding that the greatest proportion of admissions under age 18 with serious functional impairment was in private psychiatric hospitals, followed by non-Federal general hospitals (54 and 30 percent, respectively).
- Comparisons of selected principal psychiatric diagnoses among adult inpatient admissions

Table 2. Inpatient under care: percentage of persons under care by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997

Level of functional impairment by age	Inpatient Psychiatric Care Programs															
	Total, all inpatient programs <sup>2</sup>				State and county mental hospitals						Private psychiatric hospitals					
	Col- umn per- cent	LB per- cent	UB per- cent	Row per- cent	Col- umn per- cent	LB col- umn per- cent	UB col- umn per- cent	Row per- cent	LB row per- cent	UB row per- cent	Col- umn per- cent	LB col- umn per- cent	UB col- umn per- cent	Row per- cent	LB row per- cent	UB row per- cent
Total, all ages																
1-60	81.7	78.9	84.4	100.0	84.4	80.8	88.0	48.0	42.20	53.85	82.9	77.2	88.7	15.3	11.94	18.57
60+	18.3	15.6	21.1	100.0	15.6	12.0	19.2	39.6	29.97	49.17	17.1	11.3	22.8	14.0	8.74	19.21
Under 18																
1-60	85.3	80.2	90.5	100.0	77.3	66.3	88.4	19.4	11.80	26.97	86.5	79.8	93.2	48.7	35.10	62.38
60+	14.7	9.5	19.8	100.0	22.7	11.6	33.7	33.1	16.53	49.62	13.5	6.8	20.2	44.4	28.05	60.78
18+																
1-60	81.2	78.3	84.2	100.0	84.8	81.1	88.4	51.6	45.33	57.91	81.1	74.3	87.9	11.1	8.54	13.60
60+	18.8	15.8	21.7	100.0	15.2	11.6	18.9	40.2	29.86	50.48	18.9	12.1	25.7	11.1	8.48	13.62
18-24																
1-60	84.0	75.5	92.5	100.0	88.6	79.4	97.9	43.2	28.99	57.37	76.9	57.4	96.5	12.6	5.68	19.60
60+	16.0	7.5	24.5	100.0	11.4	2.1	20.6	29.0	6.11	51.94	23.1	3.5	42.6	19.9	1.86	37.92
25-44																
1-60	77.1	72.6	81.6	100.0	82.3	77.7	86.9	54.4	47.94	60.88	78.5	70.2	86.8	12.2	9.04	15.43
60+	22.9	18.4	27.4	100.0	17.7	13.1	22.3	39.3	27.67	51.00	21.5	13.2	29.8	11.3	4.99	17.57
45-64																
1-60	83.6	78.7	88.5	100.0	86.9	81.0	92.7	55.4	48.22	62.49	88.1	78.4	97.7	10.3	6.34	14.26
60+	16.4	11.5	21.3	100.0	13.1	7.3	19.0	42.7	24.66	60.76	11.9	2.3	21.6	7.1	1.17	13.05
65+																
1-60	88.2	83.5	93.0	100.0	87.1	79.2	95.0	40.5	28.71	52.35	79.9	62.6	97.2	8.6	3.94	13.23
60+	11.8	7.0	16.5	100.0	12.9	5.0	20.8	44.9	23.72	65.98	20.1	2.8	37.4	16.2	1.24	31.08

Table 2. Inpatient under care: percentage of persons under care by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Inpatient Psychiatric Care Programs (Continued)												
Level of functional impairment by age	Non-Federal general hospitals						VA medical centers					
	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages												
1-60	82.9	70.7	84.6	23.7	19.62	27.73	80.4	72.4	88.3	5.6	3.42	7.85
60+	22.4	15.4	29.3	30.4	20.93	39.87	19.6	11.7	27.6	6.1	3.60	8.66
Under 18												
1-60	83.1	72.7	93.4	18.3	9.06	27.48	—	—	—	—	—	—
60+	16.9	6.6	27.3	21.7	8.34	35.03	—	—	—	—	—	—
18+												
1-60	77.1	69.9	84.4	24.4	20.00	28.71	80.4	72.4	88.3	6.3	3.86	8.84
60+	22.9	15.6	30.1	31.2	21.16	41.27	19.6	11.7	27.6	6.7	3.90	9.50
18-24												
1-60	84.9	72.8	97.0	27.4	15.68	39.16	*	*	*	*	*	*
60+	15.1	3.0	27.2	25.6	5.71	45.46	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-44												
1-60	68.9	57.5	80.3	24.4	18.95	29.92	82.5	71.6	93.3	4.6	1.95	7.20
60+	31.1	19.7	42.5	37.0	23.92	50.15	17.5	6.7	28.4	3.3	1.50	5.03
45-64												
1-60	82.3	73.4	91.2	19.1	14.17	24.05	78.6	69.5	87.8	10.0	6.28	13.65
60+	17.7	8.8	26.6	20.9	9.50	32.40	21.4	12.2	30.5	13.8	6.10	21.50
65+												
1-60	89.9	84.0	95.8	32.7	21.87	43.55	81.6	68.4	94.9	6.8	3.04	10.57
60+	10.1	4.2	16.0	27.5	11.13	43.91	18.4	5.1	31.6	11.5	2.35	20.58

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes the inpatient psychiatric care programs of multiservice mental health organizations.

— Sample size is 0.

\* Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 3. Inpatient under care: percentage of persons under care age 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
by selected principal diagnosis and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997

<b>Inpatient Psychiatric Care Program</b>					
<b>Age and selected principal diagnosis</b>	<b>Total, all inpatient programs<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>State/county mental hospitals</b>	<b>Private psychiatric hospitals</b>	<b>Non-Federal general hospitals</b>	<b>VA medical centers</b>
Ages 18 and older	84,327	43,530	9,319	20,538	5,351
Alcohol-related disorders	2.6%	1.0%	7.1%	2.8%	10.3%
Drug-related disorders	2.5%	1.7%	4.6%	2.7%	7.0%
Organic disorders	7.7%	8.9%	4.6%	8.2%	8.3%
Affective disorders	22.4%	10.4%	42.0%	39.2%	19.4%
Schizophrenia	53.0%	68.8%	27.0%	33.2%	43.7%
Other psychoses	5.5%	4.2%	6.6%	6.4%	1.0%
Adjustment disorders	1.0%	0.7%	3	1.4%	2.4%
Ages 18–44	43,984	23,279	5,404	10,920	1,775
Alcohol-related disorders	2.8%	3	9.5%	3.7%	9.0%
Drug-related disorders	4.1%	2.6%	7.2%	3	12.3%
Organic disorders	2.5%	3.7%	3	3	3
Affective disorders	22.4%	10.3%	34.6%	37.9%	22.6%
Schizophrenia	54.0%	69.5%	30.1%	35.8%	47.0%
Other psychoses	6.7%	6.3%	8.1%	8.7%	6.7%
Adjustment disorders	1.5%	1.2%	3	2.3%	3

Table 3. Inpatient under care: percentage of persons under care age 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
by selected principal diagnosis and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

<b>Inpatient Psychiatric Care Program (Continued)</b>					
<b>Age and selected principal diagnosis</b>	<b>Total, all inpatient programs<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>State/county mental hospitals</b>	<b>Private psychiatric hospitals</b>	<b>Non-Federal general hospitals</b>	<b>VA medical centers</b>
Ages 45–64	26,310	14,563	2,710	5,028	2,621
Alcohol-related disorders	2.5%	3	3	2.6%	11.3%
Drug-related disorders	1.3%	3	3	3	5.8%
Organic disorders	6.9%	10.3%	3	3	3.1%
Affective disorders	20.6%	9.1%	52.0%	39.8%	17.8%
Schizophrenia	58.8%	73.2%	29.3%	46.0%	49.4%
Other psychoses	3	2.2%	3	2.4%	3
Adjustment disorders	0.3%	3	—	3	3
Ages 65 and older	14,033	5,688	1,205	4,590	955
Alcohol-related disorders	2.4%	3	3	3	3
Drug-related disorders	3	—	—	—	3
Organic disorders	25.3%	26.5%	24.1%	29.9%	36.5%
Affective disorders	25.3%	14.0%	52.9%	41.5%	17.6%
Schizophrenia	39.0%	54.3%	3	12.9%	21.7%
Other psychoses	2.7	3	3	5.4	3
Adjustment disorders	3	—	—	—	3

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes the inpatient psychiatric care programs of multiservice mental health organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

— Sample size is 0.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because only selected diagnoses are shown.



ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment reveal that the greatest concentration had diagnoses of affective disorders (38 percent); the second greatest concentration had diagnoses of schizophrenia (26 percent; see table 5). This finding is the reverse of that among the 18 and older under-care population with serious functional impairment, where the greatest proportion had diagnoses of schizophrenia and the second greatest proportion had diagnoses of affective disorders (see table 3).

- As was found for all adults ages 18 and older, the greatest proportion of inpatient admissions ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment had diagnoses of affective disorders (40 percent); the second greatest proportion had diagnoses of schizophrenia (26 percent; see table 5). Comparisons of diagnostic groups within organizations reveal that this finding also held true for persons ages 18 to 44 admitted to non-Federal general hospitals; similarly, in private psychiatric hospitals, affective disorders ranked first (47 percent). Within State and county mental hospitals, persons ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of affective disorders or schizophrenia were predominant (23 and 33 percent, respectively).
- Comparisons across organizations showed that greater proportions of admissions ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of affective disorders were found in private psychiatric hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals (47 and 44 percent, respectively) than in State and county mental hospitals and VA medical centers (23 and 16 percent, respectively; see table 5).
- Among total inpatient admissions ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment, one-third had diagnoses of affective disorders (36 percent), and one-third had diagnoses of schizophrenia (33 percent; see table 5). Within State and county mental hospitals, a greater proportion of persons ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment had diagnoses of schizophrenia (43 percent) compared with other diagnoses, with the exception of affective disorders, where no statistically significant difference was found.
- In private psychiatric hospitals, a greater proportion of persons ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment had diagnoses of affective disorders (41 percent) compared with other diagnoses, with the exception of alcohol-related disorders and schizophrenia, where no statistically significant differences were found among the three diagnostic groups. In non-Federal general hospitals, persons with diagnoses of affective disorders and those with diagnoses of schizophrenia accounted for the greatest proportions of the admission population ages 45 to 64 (40 and 32 percent, respectively; table 5).
- Comparisons across types of organizations reveal that a greater proportion of admissions ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment in private psychiatric hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals had diagnoses of affective disorders than in VA medical centers (41 and 40 percent vs. 19 percent, respectively; table 5). A greater proportion of admissions to State and county mental hospitals had diagnoses of schizophrenia than in VA medical centers (43 vs. 24 percent, respectively).
- Overall, the greatest proportion of inpatient admissions ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment had diagnoses of affective disorders (37 percent), with the exception of organic disorders, where no statistically significant difference was found (25 percent; table 5).
- Where comparisons could be made across organizations for selected diagnoses, more than one-half (51 percent) of inpatient admissions ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment in private psychiatric hospitals were found to have diagnoses of affective disorders. This proportion exceeded that in State and county mental hospitals and VA medical centers (13 percent, each; table 5).
- Comparisons between the adult under-care and admission populations in inpatient care programs reveal that, overall, a greater proportion of admissions ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment had diagnoses of affective disorders than did their counterparts in the under-care population (40 vs. 22 percent, respectively; tables 5 and 3). Con-

Table 4. Inpatient admissions: percentage of persons admitted by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997

Inpatient Psychiatric Care Programs																
Level of functional impairment by age	Total, all inpatient programs <sup>2</sup>				State and county mental hospitals						Private psychiatric hospitals					
	Col- umn per- cent	LB per- cent	UB per- cent	Row per- cent	Col- umn per- cent	LB col- umn per- cent	UB col- umn per- cent	Row per- cent	LB row per- cent	UB row per- cent	Col- umn per- cent	LB col- umn per- cent	UB col- umn per- cent	Row per- cent	LB row per- cent	UB row per- cent
Total, all ages				100.0				9.3	7.9	10.8				24.5	22.3	26.6
1-60	78.2	75.1	81.3	100.0	75.2	70.0	80.5	9.0	7.6	10.4	80.9	75.7	86.0	25.3	22.6	28.0
60+	21.8	18.7	24.9	100.0	24.8	19.5	30.0	10.6	7.5	13.8	19.1	14.0	24.3	21.5	15.8	27.2
Under 18				100.0				7.0	4.6	9.3				52.2	42.8	61.5
1-60	82.6	77.3	87.9	100.0	82.3	74.7	89.8	6.9	4.4	9.4	84.7	78.7	90.7	53.5	43.4	63.5
60+	17.4	12.1	22.7	100.0	17.7	10.2	25.3	7.1	3.0	11.2	15.3	9.3	21.3	45.9	28.9	62.8
18+				100.0				9.7	8.1	11.3				19.9	17.3	22.5
1-60	77.5	74.2	80.9	100.0	74.4	68.8	80.0	9.3	7.7	11.0	79.2	73.2	85.2	20.4	17.3	23.4
60+	22.5	19.1	25.8	100.0	25.6	20.0	31.2	11.1	7.7	14.5	20.8	14.8	26.8	18.4	13.0	23.8
18-24				100.0				9.8	6.7	13.0				21.1	13.8	28.5
1-60	74.7	69.5	80.0	100.0	70.5	63.0	78.1	9.3	5.8	12.8	75.9	69.9	81.9	21.5	13.0	30.0
60+	25.3	16.8	33.7	100.0	29.5	17.7	41.3	11.5	5.0	18.0	24.1	10.9	37.3	20.2	7.5	32.9
25-44				100.0				11.3	9.1	13.4				20.2	16.8	23.7
1-60	76.4	72.0	80.9	100.0	70.6	63.6	77.5	10.4	8.2	12.6	75.4	66.7	84.0	19.9	15.6	24.3
60+	23.6	14.1	33.0	100.0	29.4	16.8	42.0	14.0	9.5	18.6	24.6	14.0	35.3	21.1	13.5	28.7
45-64				100.0				9.7	7.6	11.8				19.2	14.5	23.9
1-60	81.5	76.3	86.8	100.0	84.9	77.4	92.4	10.1	7.7	12.5	87.0	81.0	93.0	20.5	15.3	25.6
60+	18.5	10.0	26.9	100.0	15.1	3.3	26.9	7.9	3.7	12.1	*	*	*	13.5	4.1	22.9
65+				100.0				3.0	1.4	4.7				18.9	12.0	25.8
1-60	77.4	73.0	81.8	100.0	87.1	80.1	94.0	3.4	1.5	5.3	86.3	77.7	95.0	21.1	12.8	29.3
60+	22.6	13.2	32.0	100.0	12.9	0.3	25.5	*	*	*	13.7	3.0	24.3	11.4	1.4	21.4

Table 4. Inpatient admissions: percentage of persons admitted by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup> for age and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Inpatient Psychiatric Care Programs (Continued)												
Level of functional impairment by age	Non-Federal general hospitals						VA medical centers					
	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages				50.9	47.7	54.1				5.0	4.2	5.8
1-60	78.8	73.6	84.1	51.3	47.7	54.8	71.1	63.8	78.5	4.5	3.7	5.4
60+	21.2	15.9	26.4	49.4	41.3	57.6	28.9	21.5	36.2	6.6	4.5	8.8
Under 18				30.3	20.3	40.2				—	—	—
1-60	83.0	72.9	93.0	30.4	19.6	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
60+	17.0	7.0	27.1	29.6	13.4	45.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
18+				54.2	50.5	58.0				5.8	4.9	6.8
1-60	78.5	73.0	83.9	54.9	50.9	59.0	71.1	63.8	78.5	5.3	4.3	6.4
60+	21.5	16.1	27.0	52.0	43.5	60.4	28.9	21.5	36.2	7.5	5.0	9.9
18-24				51.3	41.5	61.0				*	*	*
1-60	74.2	64.2	84.2	50.9	39.4	62.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
60+	25.8	13.6	37.9	52.4	33.4	71.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-44				54.0	49.4	58.6				4.1	3.2	4.9
1-60	78.2	70.7	85.8	55.3	49.9	60.6	74.0	66.0	81.9	4.0	2.9	5.0
60+	21.8	10.3	33.2	49.9	39.9	59.8	26.0	9.4	42.7	4.5	2.6	6.4
45-64				51.1	45.4	56.7				13.5	10.6	16.4
1-60	80.1	70.1	90.1	50.1	43.8	56.5	69.2	69.2	69.2	11.4	8.7	14.1
60+	19.9	7.8	32.1	55.1	42.4	67.7	*	*	*	22.5	14.0	30.9
65+				63.5	52.1	74.9				4.4	2.6	6.1
1-60	79.8	72.3	87.4	65.5	54.4	76.6	70.4	62.4	78.3	4.0	2.1	5.8
60+	20.2	8.7	31.6	56.7	31.1	82.3	29.6	13.0	46.3	5.7	1.1	10.4

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes the inpatient psychiatric care programs of multiservice mental health organizations.

— Sample size is 0.

\* Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 5. Inpatient admissions: percentage of admissions age 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
by selected principal diagnosis and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997

Inpatient Psychiatric Care Program					
Age and selected principal diagnosis	Total, all inpatient programs <sup>2</sup>	State/county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospitals	VA medical centers
Ages 18 and older	1,355,539	126,663	275,857	744,323	72,328
Alcohol-related disorders	7.9%	10.4%	12.5%	5.0%	19.8%
Drug-related disorders	3.8%	8.2%	5.3%	1.8%	11.4%
Organic disorders	4.7%	3.7%	2.9%	4.9%	2.9%
Affective disorders	38.4%	23.0%	46.0%	43.7%	17.1%
Schizophrenia	26.0%	35.6%	20.1%	26.0%	27.3%
Other psychoses	7.0%	7.4%	4.0%	7.0%	2.3%
Adjustment disorders	4.0%	4.6%	1.7%	3.6%	2.9%
Ages 18–44	868,927	88,825	175,236	474,480	29,219
Alcohol-related disorders	8.0%	10.3%	10.3%	5.0%	20.7%
Drug-related disorders	5.1%	10.7%	7.6%	1.8%	19.2%
Organic disorders	1.7%	1.8%	3	4.9%	3
Affective disorders	39.6%	22.7%	46.9%	43.7%	16.3%
Schizophrenia	25.6%	33.2%	21.2%	26.0%	30.6%
Other psychoses	6.7%	7.4%	1.8%	7.0%	2.1%
Adjustment disorders	4.8%	5.9%	2.7%	3.6%	3.4%

Table 5. Inpatient admissions: percentage of admissions age 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup> by selected principal diagnosis and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

<b>Inpatient Psychiatric Care Program (Continued)</b>					
<b>Age and selected principal diagnosis</b>	<b>Total, all inpatient programs<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>State/county mental hospitals</b>	<b>Private psychiatric hospitals</b>	<b>Non-Federal general hospitals</b>	<b>VA medical centers</b>
Ages 45–64	318,512	32,146	65,167	159,717	36,418
Alcohol-related disorders	10.0%	11.1%	19.9%	5.2%	19.1%
Drug-related disorders	2.4%	2.7%	2.0%	1.7%	7.2%
Organic disorders	2.1%	3.6%	3.3%	1.8%	1.9%
Affective disorders	35.9%	25.5%	40.9%	40.1%	18.6%
Schizophrenia	32.8%	43.1%	23.9%	32.4%	24.4%
Other psychoses	6.2%	6.8%	5.9%	7.3%	1.3%
Adjustment disorders	2.2%	1.6%	3	3.4%	3.1%
Ages 65 and older	168,100	5,692	35,454	110,126	6,691
Alcohol-related disorders	3.5%	8.9%	10.0%	3	19.3%
Drug-related disorders	3	3	3	3	0.3%
Organic disorders	25.1%	34.3%	16.7%	26.3%	21.2%
Affective disorders	37.0%	12.9%	51.3%	38.6%	12.7%
Schizophrenia	15.3%	30.6%	7.4%	12.6%	28.7%
Other psychoses	10.4%	9.8%	11.0%	11.3%	8.2%
Adjustment disorders	3.1%	3	3	4.7%	3

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes the inpatient psychiatric care programs of multiservice mental health organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because only selected diagnoses are shown.

versely, a greater proportion of adults ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were under care than were admitted to inpatient care (54 vs. 26 percent, respectively). These findings also held true within State and county mental hospitals.

- Among adults ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment, similar patterns to those for the 18 to 44 age group were found, overall, for all organization types combined, and within State and county mental hospitals (tables 5 and 3). In addition, about twice as many persons ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were under care in VA medical centers than were admitted to this setting (49 vs. 24 percent, respectively).
- Overall, a greater proportion of adults ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia was found among the under-care population than among the admission population (39 vs. 15 percent, respectively; tables 5 and 3). However, significant differences were not found between the admission and under-care populations ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment for selected diagnoses within each of the organization types.

### Residential Care Programs—Under Care

Out of a total 50,948 adults ages 18 and older under care in the residential care programs of specialty mental health organizations in 1997, 35,721, or 70 percent, had serious functional impairment in their daily lives (table 1). This subgroup of the adult under-care population in residential care programs is highlighted by age and diagnosis in the analysis that follows. This analysis of residential care programs is limited to discussion of the overall combined total of the residential care programs of specialty mental health organizations. Findings by type of organization are not presented because of the design of the 1997 CPSS (see appendix B).

- Similar to the findings for the under-care population in inpatient programs (table 2), the vast majority of persons under care in the residential care programs of specialty mental health organizations were functioning on a

seriously impaired level; this held true for each age group with the exception of those ages 18 to 24 (table 6).

- More than half (59 percent) of adults ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment under care in residential care programs had a diagnosis of schizophrenia; the second greatest concentration of these adults had a diagnosis of affective disorders (13 percent; table 7). These findings held true for those ages 18 to 44 and 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment where comparisons could be made.
- The patterns found for adults with serious functional impairment under care in residential care programs are similar to those found for similar populations under care in inpatient programs (tables 7 and 3).

### Residential Care Programs—Admissions

Of the total adult population ages 18 and older admitted for inpatient care (105,458), 79 percent had serious functional impairment in their daily lives (table 1). Comparisons by age and selected diagnoses of this subgroup of the population ages 18 to 44 are the focus of the following discussion. As noted in the previous section, the discussion of findings relevant to residential care programs is limited to the overall combined total of the residential care programs within specialty mental health organizations. Therefore, a discussion of findings by type of organization is not presented because of the design of the 1997 CPSS (see appendix B).

- As was found for their counterparts in the under-care population of residential care programs (table 6) and in the admission population of inpatient programs (table 4), residential care program admissions with serious functional impairment accounted for the majority of admissions to this setting (table 8).
- Where comparisons could be made between the two settings, it was found that for all program types combined, a greater proportion of persons ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment were admitted to residential care programs than to inpatient programs (91 vs. 75 percent, respectively; tables 8 and 4).

Table 6. Residential under care: percentage of persons under care by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of residential care program: United States, 1997

Residential Psychiatric Care Programs																
Level of functional impairment by age	Total, all residential programs				Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children						All other organizations					
	Column percent	LB percent	UB percent	Row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages				100.0				33.3	26.0	40.7				66.7	59.3	74.0
1-60	73.1	65.1	81.1	100.0	72.4	64.0	80.9	33.1	25.8	40.3	73.4	62.1	84.6	66.9	59.7	74.2
60+	26.9	18.9	34.9	100.0	27.6	19.1	36.0	34.1	18.5	49.7	26.6	15.4	37.9	65.9	50.3	81.5
Under 18				100.0				79.8	70.9	88.7				20.2	11.3	29.1
1-60	75.4	68.6	82.2	100.0	73.9	66.3	81.4	78.2	67.7	88.7	81.5	66.6	96.3	21.8	11.3	32.3
60+	24.6	17.8	31.4	100.0	26.1	18.6	33.7	84.8	72.7	96.9	18.5	3.7	33.4	15.2	3.1	27.3
18+				100.0				*	*	*				97.4	94.4	100.3
1-60	71.5	59.5	83.5	100.0	44.1	21.6	66.5	1.6	0.2	3.1	72.3	60.0	84.6	98.4	96.9	99.8
60+	28.5	16.5	40.5	100.0	55.9	33.5	78.4	*	*	*	27.7	15.4	40.0	94.8	87.2	102.4
18-24				100.0				*	*	*				84.0	65.8	102.2
1-60	67.7	46.7	88.7	100.0	47.7	28.9	66.5	*	*	*	71.5	48.5	94.4	88.7	76.3	101.2
60+	32.3	11.3	53.3	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	28.5	5.6	51.5	74.2	41.5	106.8
25-44				100.0				*	*	*				98.6	96.9	100.3
1-60	67.1	51.3	83.0	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	67.6	51.5	83.8	99.3	98.1	100.5
60+	32.9	17.0	48.7	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	32.4	16.2	48.5	97.1	92.3	101.8
45-64				100.0				*	*	*				99.5	98.6	100.3
1-60	78.3	70.4	86.1	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	78.4	70.5	86.3	99.6	99.0	100.2
60+	21.7	13.9	29.6	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.6	13.7	29.5	99.0	97.1	100.8
65+				100.0				*	*	*				100.0	100.0	100.0
1-60	79.2	55.4	102.9	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	79.2	55.4	102.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
60+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

— Sample size is 0.

\* Percent is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 7. Residential care under care: percentage of persons under care ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup> by selected principal diagnosis and type of residential care program: United States, 1997

Residential Care Program	
Age and selected principal diagnosis	Total, all inpatient programs <sup>2</sup>
Total, ages 18 and older	35,721
Alcohol-related disorders	3
Drug-related disorders	3
Organic disorders	1.5%
Affective disorders	13.3%
Schizophrenia	59.4%
Other psychoses	5.0%
Adjustment disorders	3
Total, ages 18–44	20,643
Alcohol-related disorders	3
Drug-related disorders	3
Organic disorders	3
Affective disorders	12.7%
Schizophrenia	55.1%
Other psychoses	5.9%
Adjustment disorders	3
Total, ages 45–64	13,281
Alcohol-related disorders	3
Drug-related disorders	3
Organic disorders	3
Affective disorders	13.8%
Schizophrenia	64.3%
Other psychoses	3
Adjustment disorders	3
Total, ages 65 and older	3
Alcohol-related disorders	—
Drug-related disorders	—
Organic disorders	—
Affective disorders	3
Schizophrenia	3
Other psychoses	3
Adjustment disorders	—

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the residential care programs of State and county mental hospitals, private psychiatric hospitals, non-Federal general hospitals, VA medical centers, residential treatment hospitals, and multiservice mental health organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because only selected diagnoses are shown.



- Unlike their counterparts in the under-care population, admissions to residential care programs for persons ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were not as predominant compared with those having other diagnoses where comparisons could be made (table 9). Statistically significant differences were not found between the proportions of those with diagnoses of schizophrenia and those with diagnoses of affective disorders among admissions with serious functional impairment ages 18 to 44 and 45 to 64.
- The proportion of admissions ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment diagnosed with schizophrenia was greater than the proportions of those diagnosed with drug-related disorders and those diagnosed with “other psychoses” (27 percent vs. nine and six percent, respectively; table 9); the proportion of admissions ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of affective disorders was also greater than the proportion of those with “other psychoses” (23 vs. six percent, respectively).
- Where comparisons could be made between residential care and inpatient programs, it was found that inpatient programs had a greater proportion of admissions ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of affective disorders than did residential care programs (40 vs. 23 percent, respectively; tables 5 and 9).

### **Less Than 24-Hour Care Programs—Under Care**

Overall, of the estimated total of 1.63 million adults ages 18 and older under care in the less than 24-hour care programs of specialty mental health organizations in 1997, 1.16 million, or 71 percent, had serious functional impairment in their daily lives (table 1). This subgroup of the adult population in less than 24-hour care programs is highlighted by age and diagnosis in the following analyses.

- Within the less than 24-hour care programs of State and county mental hospitals, statistically significant differences were not found between the proportion of persons under care with serious functional impairment and those

not seriously impaired. This finding held true for each age group within this setting with the exception of persons ages 18 to 24; for persons in this age group, only about one-fourth were seriously functionally impaired, whereas three-fourths were not (26 vs. 74 percent, respectively; table 10). Where comparisons could be made for the less than 24-hour care programs of private psychiatric hospitals, most persons under care in the under 18 and 45 to 64 age groups were seriously functionally impaired.

- Regardless of age, the majority of persons under care in the less than 24-hour care programs of non-Federal general hospitals had serious functional impairment (table 10). Similarly, where comparisons could be made for the less than 24-hour care programs of VA medical centers, most persons under care in the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups were seriously functionally impaired.
- Comparisons across the less than 24-hour care programs of the various types of mental health organizations reveal that the greatest percentage of adults ages 18 and older under care with serious functional impairment were found in multiservice mental health organizations (42 percent); the second greatest percentage was found in freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations (28 percent; table 10). This finding held true for each adult age group with the exception of those ages 65 and older.
- Overall, a greater proportion of the adult under-care population in inpatient programs had serious functional impairment compared with their counterparts in the less than 24-hour care programs of specialty mental health organizations (tables 2 and 10).
- Where comparisons could be made by diagnoses of persons ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment across program settings, greater proportions of those with schizophrenia were found to be under care in State and county mental hospitals and multiservice mental health organizations than in private psychiatric hospitals (48 and 38 percent vs. 17 percent, respectively; table 11).
- Similarly, greater proportions of adults ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment

Table 8. Residential admissions: percentage of persons admitted by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of residential care program: United States, 1997

Residential Psychiatric Care Program																
Level of functional impairment by age	Total, all residential programs <sup>2</sup>				Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children						All other organizations					
	Column percent	LB percent	UB percent	Row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages				100.0				25.3	17.3	33.3				74.7	66.7	82.7
1-60	80.4	74.3	86.6	100.0	77.7	68.1	87.3	24.4	16.4	32.5	81.4	73.8	89.0	75.6	67.5	83.6
60+	19.6	13.4	25.7	100.0	22.3	12.7	31.9	28.8	13.2	44.4	18.6	11.0	26.2	71.2	55.6	86.8
Under 18				100.0				63.7	46.3	81.1				36.3	18.9	53.7
1-60	82.2	74.0	90.4	100.0	77.5	67.6	87.4	60.0	40.6	79.5	90.6	80.5	100.7	40.0	20.5	59.4
60+	17.8	9.6	26.0	100.0	22.5	12.6	32.4	80.8	63.4	98.2	*	*	*	19.2	1.8	36.6
18+				100.0				*	*	*				98.7	96.5	101.0
1-60	79.3	71.0	87.7	100.0	85.4	81.0	89.8	*	*	*	79.2	70.8	87.7	98.6	96.3	101.0
60+	20.7	12.3	29.0	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	20.8	12.3	29.2	99.1	97.3	100.9
18-24				100.0				*	*	*				94.6	85.6	103.5
1-60	90.8	82.7	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*	*	*	90.3	81.6	99.0	94.0	84.1	103.9
60+	9.2	1.0	17.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	1.0	18.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
25-44				100.0				*	*	*				99.3	98.0	100.6
1-60	75.1	62.9	87.2	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	75.2	63.0	87.5	99.5	98.6	100.4
60+	24.9	12.8	37.1	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	24.8	12.5	37.0	98.7	96.0	101.4
45-64				100.0				—	—	—				100.0	100.0	100.0
1-60	80.8	70.4	91.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.8	70.4	91.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
60+	19.2	8.7	29.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	8.7	29.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
65+				100.0				—	—	—				100.0	100.0	100.0
1-60	*	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*
60+	*	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

— Sample size is 0.

\* Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 9. Residential care admissions: percentage of admissions ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup> by selected principal diagnosis and type of residential care program: United States, 1997

Residential Care Program	
Age and selected principal diagnosis	Total, all residential care programs <sup>2</sup>
Total, ages 18 and older	83,658
Alcohol-related disorders	12.4%
Drug-related disorders	6.8%
Organic disorders	3
Affective disorders	25.0%
Schizophrenia	28.9%
Other psychoses	6.4%
Adjustment disorders	3
Total, ages 18–44	61,497
Alcohol-related disorders	3
Drug-related disorders	9.2%
Organic disorders	3
Affective disorders	23.3%
Schizophrenia	26.6%
Other psychoses	5.8%
Adjustment disorders	3
Total, ages 45–64	20,263
Alcohol-related disorders	3
Drug-related disorders	—
Organic disorders	—
Affective disorders	24.4%
Schizophrenia	37.6%
Other psychoses	3
Adjustment disorders	3
Total, ages 65 and older	3
Alcohol-related disorders	—
Drug-related disorders	—
Organic disorders	—
Affective disorders	3
Schizophrenia	3
Other psychoses	—
Adjustment disorders	—

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the residential care programs of State and county mental hospitals, private psychiatric hospitals, non-Federal general hospitals, VA medical centers, residential treatment hospitals, and multiservice mental health organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because only selected diagnoses are shown.

Table 10. Less Than 24-hour under care: percentage of persons under care by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of less than 24-hour psychiatric care program: United States, 1997

Less Than 24-Hour Psychiatric Program																
Level of functional impairment by age	Total, all less than 24-hour programs <sup>2</sup>				State and county mental hospitals						Private psychiatric hospitals					
	Column percent	LB percent	UB percent	Row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages				100.0				1.9	1.0	2.8				2.5	1.5	3.5
1-60	70.7	68.6	72.9	100.0	55.6	40.3	70.9	1.5	0.8	2.2	71.6	62.6	80.5	2.5	1.6	3.5
60+	29.3	27.1	31.4	100.0	44.4	29.1	59.7	3.0	1.0	4.9	28.4	19.5	37.4	2.4	1.1	3.8
Under 18				100.0				0.9	0.2	1.6				3.2	1.4	4.9
1-60	69.4	66.3	72.5	100.0	59.1	44.4	73.8	0.8	0.3	1.3	77.0	71.0	83.1	3.5	1.5	5.5
60+	30.6	27.5	33.7	100.0	40.9	26.2	55.6	1.2	0.0	2.4	23.0	16.9	29.0	2.4	0.9	3.9
18+				100.0				2.3	1.2	3.4				2.3	1.3	3.3
1-60	71.2	68.7	73.6	100.0	55.2	38.6	71.8	1.8	0.9	2.7	69.2	57.4	81.0	2.3	1.3	3.2
60+	28.8	26.4	31.3	100.0	44.8	28.2	61.4	3.5	1.1	5.9	30.8	19.0	42.6	2.5	0.9	4.0
18-24				100.0				*	*	*				1.9	0.4	3.5
1-60	69.4	62.5	76.3	100.0	25.9	6.7	45.0	*	*	*	54.4	12.0	96.8	*	*	*
60+	30.6	23.7	37.5	100.0	74.1	55.0	93.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-44				100.0				2.0	1.0	3.0				2.2	1.3	3.1
1-60	71.7	68.6	74.7	100.0	63.7	49.0	78.4	1.8	0.7	2.8	61.7	46.3	77.1	1.9	1.1	2.7
60+	28.3	25.3	31.4	100.0	36.3	21.6	51.0	2.5	1.0	4.0	38.3	22.9	53.7	3.0	1.0	5.0
45-64				100.0				2.7	1.3	4.2				2.3	1.1	3.6
1-60	71.3	67.6	74.9	100.0	53.9	29.7	78.0	2.1	0.9	3.2	79.4	63.9	94.9	2.6	1.0	4.2
60+	28.7	25.1	32.4	100.0	46.1	22.0	70.3	4.4	0.6	8.2	20.6	5.1	36.1	1.7	0.3	3.0
65+				100.0				2.3	0.8	3.8				3.4	0.7	6.1
1-60	69.4	60.9	77.8	100.0	43.3	14.2	72.3	1.4	0.3	2.6	78.4	60.0	96.9	3.8	1.0	6.6
60+	30.7	22.2	39.1	100.0	56.7	27.7	85.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 10. Less than 24-hour under care: percentage of persons under care by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of less than 24-hour psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Less Than 24-Hour Psychiatric Program (Continued)																		
Level of functional impairment by age	Non-Federal general hospitals						VA medical centers						Multiservice MH organizations					
	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages				14.0	11.7	16.3				7.0	5.3	8.6				41.1	38.4	43.9
1-60	71.9	66.7	77.2	14.2	11.6	16.8	67.5	57.7	77.4	6.6	4.9	8.4	72.1	69.1	75.2	41.9	38.8	45.1
60+	28.1	22.8	33.3	13.4	10.4	16.4	32.5	22.6	42.3	7.7	4.6	10.8	27.9	24.8	30.9	39.2	34.9	43.4
Under 18				14.5	10.8	18.3				*	*	*				39.2	35.1	43.3
1-60	65.9	56.7	75.2	13.8	9.9	17.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	70.8	66.4	75.2	40.0	35.1	44.9
60+	34.1	24.8	43.3	16.2	10.3	22.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	29.2	24.8	33.6	37.4	31.5	43.3
18+				13.8	11.2	16.4				9.2	7.0	11.3				41.7	38.6	44.8
1-60	73.9	67.9	80.0	14.3	11.3	17.4	67.5	57.7	77.4	8.7	6.5	10.9	72.5	69.0	76.0	42.5	38.9	46.2
60+	26.1	20.0	32.1	12.5	9.2	15.8	32.5	22.6	42.3	10.3	6.3	14.3	27.5	24.0	31.0	39.8	34.9	44.7
18-24				16.4	8.5	24.2				*	*	*				49.1	40.9	57.4
1-60	72.8	54.6	90.9	17.2	6.8	27.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	72.1	63.5	80.6	51.0	41.1	60.9
60+	27.2	9.1	45.4	14.5	6.0	23.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	27.9	19.4	36.5	44.8	31.4	58.3
25-44				12.2	9.5	14.9				4.6	3.2	6.1				46.0	42.1	49.9
1-60	71.5	62.7	80.2	12.2	9.0	15.3	70.3	61.8	78.7	4.6	3.0	6.1	72.5	68.1	76.9	46.5	41.8	51.2
60+	28.5	19.8	37.3	12.3	8.1	16.5	29.7	21.3	38.2	4.9	3.0	6.7	27.5	23.1	31.9	44.7	38.4	50.9
45-64				13.9	10.5	17.4				14.1	10.8	17.5				38.0	33.8	42.2
1-60	74.7	64.9	84.5	14.6	10.5	18.7	68.1	58.8	77.3	13.5	9.7	17.3	72.4	66.7	78.1	38.6	33.5	43.8
60+	25.3	15.5	35.1	12.3	7.1	17.5	31.9	22.7	41.2	15.7	10.3	21.1	27.6	21.9	33.3	36.5	29.5	43.5
65+				20.9	11.9	30.0				25.7	15.8	35.6				23.2	16.2	30.2
1-60	82.1	68.8	95.4	24.8	13.1	36.5	62.9	42.5	83.3	23.3	15.3	31.2	74.7	61.8	87.6	25.0	16.8	33.1
60+	17.9	4.6	31.2	12.2	3.6	20.8	37.1	16.7	57.5	31.1	10.0	52.3	25.3	12.4	38.2	19.1	7.6	30.6

Table 10. Less than 24-hour under care: percentage of persons under care by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of less than 24-hour psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Less Than 24-Hour Psychiatric Program (Continued)												
Level of functional impairment by age	RTCs						Freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations					
	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages				3.7	2.6	4.8				29.8	27.0	32.5
1-60	72.2	63.4	81.0	3.8	2.5	5.0	69.8	65.6	74.0	29.3	26.1	32.6
60+	27.8	19.0	36.6	3.5	2.1	4.9	30.2	26.0	34.4	30.8	26.6	34.9
Under 18				7.2	5.3	9.1				35.0	30.6	39.3
1-60	74.4	65.9	82.9	7.8	5.3	10.2	67.8	61.8	73.9	34.2	29.1	39.2
60+	25.6	17.1	34.1	6.1	3.9	8.2	32.2	26.1	38.2	36.8	30.3	43.3
18+				2.6	1.5	3.7				28.1	25.0	31.3
1-60	70.3	57.3	83.3	2.6	1.4	3.7	70.5	65.6	75.5	27.9	24.1	31.6
60+	29.7	16.7	42.7	2.7	1.0	4.3	29.5	24.5	34.4	28.7	24.0	33.5
18-24				2.6	0.5	4.8				27.7	20.8	34.7
1-60	45.2	3.9	86.4	*	*	*	69.3	54.9	83.7	27.7	19.6	35.8
60+	54.8	13.6	96.1	*	*	*	30.7	16.3	45.1	27.8	14.5	41.1
25-44				2.8	1.5	4.0				30.2	26.2	34.2
1-60	71.8	56.0	87.6	2.8	1.3	4.3	72.0	65.8	78.2	30.3	25.6	35.1
60+	28.2	12.4	44.0	2.8	1.0	4.5	28.0	21.8	34.2	29.9	23.8	36.0
45-64				2.4	1.2	3.6				26.4	22.1	30.8
1-60	71.0	53.7	88.2	2.4	1.0	3.8	70.6	63.0	78.2	26.2	20.7	31.7
60+	29.0	11.8	46.3	2.4	0.6	4.2	29.4	21.8	37.0	27.1	20.7	33.4
65+				2.2	0.1	4.3				22.3	14.2	30.5
1-60	85.8	64.7	106.9	*	*	*	59.0	42.4	75.5	19.0	10.8	27.2
60+	*	*	*	*	*	*	41.0	24.5	57.6	29.9	14.0	45.8

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes the less than 24-hour psychiatric care programs of multiservice mental health organizations.

— Sample size is 0.

\* Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

and diagnoses of schizophrenia were under care in State and county mental hospitals and multiservice mental health organizations than in VA medical centers (57 and 39 percent vs. 23 percent, respectively; table 11). Non-Federal general hospitals had a greater proportion of persons ages 45 to 64 under care with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of affective disorders than did VA medical centers (54 vs. 32 percent, respectively).

- Although too few comparisons could be made by diagnosis across settings for adults ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment, it was found that State and county mental hospitals had a greater proportion of those under care with a diagnosis of schizophrenia than did VA medical centers (58 vs. 13 percent, respectively; table 11).
- A greater proportion of persons ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of affective disorders were under care in the less than 24-hour care programs than in the inpatient programs of State and county mental hospitals (29 vs. 10 percent, respectively; tables 11 and 3). Greater proportions of adults ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were under care in the inpatient programs of non-Federal general hospitals and VA medical centers (46 and 49 percent, respectively) than in the less than 24-hour care programs of these organizations (22 and 23 percent, respectively; tables 11 and 3).
- Where comparisons could be made with residential care programs, for all program types combined, a greater proportion of persons ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of affective disorders were found to be under care in less than 24-hour care programs than in residential care programs (34 vs. 13 percent, respectively; tables 11 and 7).

### **Less Than 24-Hour Care Programs—Admissions**

Of the total adult population ages 18 and older admitted for less than 24-hour care, 1,664,937, or 70 percent, had serious functional impairment in their

daily lives (table 1). Comparisons by age and selected diagnoses of the subgroup of the population ages 18 to 44 are the focus of the following discussion.

- As was found for their counterparts in the under-care population of less than 24-hour care programs and in the admission populations of inpatient and residential care programs, persons with serious functional impairment accounted for the majority of admissions to less than 24-hour care programs (table 12).
- Persons with serious functional impairment were predominant in each age group of admissions to the less than 24-hour care programs of non-Federal general hospitals and multiservice mental health organizations (table 12).
- Where comparisons could be made across organizations among admissions with serious functional impairment, the greatest concentrations of those ages 18 to 24, 25 to 44, and 45 to 64 were found in the less than 24-hour care programs of multiservice mental health organizations (45, 45, and 39 percent, respectively); the next greatest concentrations were in freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations and non-Federal general hospitals (table 12).
- Among admissions ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment, those with diagnoses of affective disorders accounted for the largest concentrations of admissions within the less than 24-hour care programs of private psychiatric hospitals (50 percent), non-Federal general hospitals (43 percent), multiservice mental health organizations (34 percent), and freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations (33 percent; table 13). Similarly, among persons ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment, nearly half of those admitted to the less than 24-hour care programs of private psychiatric hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals had diagnoses of affective disorders.
- Comparisons between the under-care and admission populations in less than 24-hour care programs reveal that a greater proportion of persons ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were under care than were

Table 11. Less than 24-hour care under care: percentage of persons under care ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup> by selected principal diagnosis and type of less than 24-hour care program: United States, 1997

Less Than 24-Hour Care Program								
Age and selected principal diagnosis	Total, all less than 24-hour care programs	State/county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospitals	VA medical centers	Multiservice mental health organizations	RTCs	Freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations
Total, ages 18 and older	1,162,567	20,505	26,241	166,698	101,019	494,528	29,767	323,809
Alcohol-related disorders	2.9%	3	3	3	7.4%	2.9%	3	1.6%
Drug-related disorders	1.9%	—	3	3	3.0%	2.4%	3	1.3%
Organic disorders	2.0%	3	3	3	3.4%	2.0%	3	1.8%
Affective disorders	37.2%	29.5%	36.1%	47.7%	33.4%	36.2%	36.3%	35.3%
Schizophrenia	32.8%	52.1%	22.6%	22.7%	22.3%	37.9%	19.9%	34.3%
Other psychoses	3.1%	3	3	4.4%	3	2.1%	3	4.4%
Personality disorders	1.7%	3	3	3	3	1.5%	—	2.2%
Adjustment disorders	3.6%	3	3	5.1%	3	3.5%	7.1%	3.0%
Total, ages 18–44	675,170	10,967	12,487	86,677	26,730	318,107	17,799	202,403
Alcohol-related disorders	3.7%	3	3	3	3	4.0%	3	2.5%
Drug-related disorders	2.7%	—	3	3	3	3.1%	3	2.0%
Organic disorders	1.0%	—	—	3	3	3	3	3
Affective disorders	33.8%	29.1%	24.3%	42.2%	25.7%	33.3%	31.4%	33.2%
Schizophrenia	33.1%	47.7%	17.5%	23.2%	27.5%	38.0%	20.2%	31.8%
Other psychoses	3.7%	3	3	3	3	2.1%	3	5.1%
Personality disorders	2.3%	3	—	3	—	1.7%	—	3.0%



Table 11. Less than 24-hour care under care: percentage of persons under care ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup> by selected principal diagnosis and type of less than 24-hour care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Less Than 24-Hour Care Program (Continued)								
Age and selected principal diagnosis	Total, all less than 24-hour care programs	State/county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospitals	VA medical centers	Multiservice mental health organizations	RTCs	Freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations
Adjustment disorders	3.9%	3	3	5.0%	3	4.2%	9.1%	2.7%
Total, ages 45–64	400,339	8,288	10, 440	58,452	54,018	154,669	9,598	104,874
Alcohol-related disorders	2.1%	—	3	3	8.0%	3	3	3
Drug-related disorders	1.0%	—	—	3	3	3	3	—
Organic disorders	1.6%	3	3	3	3	2.7%	—	3
Affective disorders	41.6%	30.8%	40.6%	54.0%	31.9%	40.6%	49.2%	41.5%
Schizophrenia	33.7%	56.9%	28.1%	22.4%	23.3%	38.9%	24.4%	37.3%
Other psychoses	2.6%	3	3	3	3	2.5%	—	3.8%
Personality disorders	1.2%	—	*	—	*	*	—	*
Adjustment disorders	3.2%	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.1%
Total, ages 65 and older	87,058	1,250	3,314	21,569	20,271	21,752	*	16,532
Alcohol-related disorders	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Drug-related disorders	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Organic disorders	11.9%	—	3	3	3	13.5%	3	24.0%
Affective disorders	43.5%	3	66.7%	3	47.4%	47.7%	3	21.9%
Schizophrenia	26.1%	58.2%	3	21.7%	13.0%	29.4%	—	45.1%
Other psychoses	3	3	—	3	3	3	3	—
Personality disorders	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Adjustment disorders	3	—	—	3	3	—	*	*

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because only selected diagnoses are shown.

admitted to multiservice mental health organizations (38 vs. 18 percent, respectively; tables 11 and 13) and freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations (32 vs. 11 percent, respectively).

- Similarly, a greater proportion of persons ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were under care than admitted to State and county mental hospitals (57 vs. 15 percent, respectively; tables 11 and 13). By contrast, a greater proportion of persons ages 65 and older with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were admitted to non-Federal general hospitals than were under care in this setting (64 vs. 22 percent, respectively).
- Greater proportions of persons ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of adjustment disorders were admitted than were under care in the less than 24-hour care programs of multiservice mental health organizations, residential treatment centers, and freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations (tables 13 and 11).
- Adults ages 18 to 44 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were three times as likely to be admitted to the inpatient as to the less than 24-hour care programs of private psychiatric hospitals (21 vs. 7 percent, respectively; tables 5 and 13). Similarly, adults ages 45 to 64 with serious functional impairment and diagnoses of schizophrenia were almost three times as likely to be admitted to the inpatient as to the less than 24-hour care programs of State and county mental hospitals (43 vs. 15 percent, respectively).

## Median Length of Stay

Table 14 presents the median length of stay for persons who were terminated or transferred out of the inpatient care programs of specialty mental health organizations (excluding deaths) during 1997. Estimates for terminations were derived from both the under-care and admission populations and allow for comparisons of complete episodes of care. Presented below are highlights of findings for se-

lected characteristics of terminations—gender, race/ethnicity, age, and principal psychiatric diagnoses.

- Persons terminated from the inpatient programs had an overall median length of stay of 5.4 days (table 14). Persons terminated from State and county mental hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals had a median stay of 5.7 days; those in private psychiatric hospitals, a median stay of 5.1 days; and those in VA medical centers, a median stay of 7.7 days.
- Overall, males and females stayed the same median number of days in specialty mental health inpatient programs (5.4 days; table 14). Comparisons of the median lengths of inpatient stay for males and females within each type of organization revealed no significant differences by gender for each racial/ethnic grouping.
- Where comparisons could be made by race/ethnicity across organizations, overall, Hispanics/Latinos were found to have longer median inpatient stays in VA medical centers than in non-Federal general hospitals (10.3 vs. 3.7 days, respectively; table 14); this finding held true among males in these settings (9.6 vs. 3.1 days, respectively). In addition, American Indian/Alaska Native males had longer inpatient stays in private psychiatric hospitals than in non-Federal general hospitals (9.0 vs. 0.6 days, respectively).
- Within each type of organization, no significant differences were found in median days of inpatient stay among the various racial/ethnic groups (table 14). While this finding held true among females, a few significant differences were observed when comparing males across race/ethnic groups. Specifically, in private psychiatric hospitals, American Indian/Alaska Native males had longer stays than White males (9.0 vs. 4.9 days, respectively). In non-Federal general hospitals, African-American males and White males had longer stays than American Indian/Alaska Native males (6.5 and 5.5 days vs. 1.0 day, respectively).
- For all inpatient program types combined, persons ages 65 and older had a slightly longer median stay than did persons ages 25

Table 12. Less than 24-hour admissions: percentage of persons admitted by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of less than 24-hour psychiatric care program: United States, 1997

Less Than 24-Hour Psychiatric Program																
Level of functional impairment by age	Total, all less than 24-hour programs <sup>2</sup>				State and county mental hospitals						Private psychiatric hospitals					
	Column percent	LB percent	UB percent	Row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages				100.0				1.0	0.6	1.5				6.3	4.7	7.8
1-60	70.4	68.2	72.6	100.0	67.1	58.1	76.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	71.8	65.1	78.4	6.4	4.7	8.1
60+	29.6	27.4	31.8	100.0	32.9	23.9	41.9	1.1	0.5	1.8	28.2	21.6	34.9	6.0	4.0	7.9
Under 18				100.0				0.6	0.3	1.0				8.0	5.3	10.6
1-60	70.5	67.9	73.2	100.0	78.8	69.4	88.2	0.7	0.3	1.1	67.2	57.0	77.3	7.6	5.0	10.1
60+	29.5	26.8	32.1	100.0	21.2	11.8	30.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	32.9	22.7	43.0	8.9	4.7	13.1
18+				100.0				1.2	0.6	1.8				5.6	4.1	7.1
1-60	70.3	67.7	73.0	100.0	64.6	53.8	75.4	1.1	0.5	1.7	74.4	66.8	82.1	5.9	4.2	7.6
60+	29.7	27.0	32.3	100.0	35.4	24.6	46.2	1.4	0.6	2.3	25.6	17.9	33.2	4.8	2.9	6.8
18-24				100.0				1.3	0.4	2.2				5.7	3.2	8.2
1-60	61.3	55.6	67.0	100.0	38.8	19.3	58.2	0.8	0.3	1.4	85.5	70.8	100.2	8.0	4.3	11.7
60+	38.7	33.0	44.4	100.0	61.2	41.8	80.7	2.1	0.3	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-44				100.0				1.0	0.6	1.4				5.9	4.1	7.8
1-60	70.1	66.9	73.2	100.0	61.8	48.3	75.4	0.9	0.5	1.3	67.8	58.0	77.5	5.7	3.7	7.7
60+	30.0	26.8	33.1	100.0	38.2	24.6	51.7	1.3	0.5	2.0	32.2	22.5	42.0	6.4	3.7	9.0
45-64				100.0				1.6	0.5	2.8				5.4	3.5	7.3
1-60	74.7	70.7	78.7	100.0	77.1	58.6	95.6	1.7	0.3	3.1	82.8	71.6	93.9	6.0	3.6	8.3
60+	25.3	21.3	29.3	100.0	22.9	4.4	41.4	1.5	0.4	2.6	17.2	6.1	28.4	3.7	1.2	6.1
65+				100.0				1.2	0.1	2.3				2.8	0.6	5.0
1-60	78.3	72.7	83.8	100.0	89.2	71.7	106.8	*	*	*	95.7	87.0	104.5	3.4	0.6	6.2
60+	21.7	16.2	27.3	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 12. Less than 24-hour admissions: percentage of persons admitted by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
for age and type of less than 24-hour psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Less Than 24-Hour Psychiatric Program (Continued)																		
Level of functional impairment by age	Non-Federal general hospitals						VA medical centers						Multiservice MH organizations					
	Col- umn per- cent	LB col- umn per- cent	UB col- umn per- cent	Row per- cent	LB row per- cent	UB row per- cent	Col- umn per- cent	LB col- umn per- cent	UB col- umn per- cent	Row per- cent	LB row per- cent	UB row per- cent	Col- umn per- cent	LB col- umn per- cent	UB col- umn per- cent	Row per- cent	LB row per- cent	UB row per- cent
Total, all ages				17.9	15.5	20.4				4.1	3.2	5.0				41.0	37.8	44.1
1-60	74.0	69.8	78.2	18.8	16.0	21.7	56.9	51.0	62.9	3.3	2.5	4.1	72.4	68.8	76.0	42.1	38.4	45.9
60+	26.0	21.8	30.2	15.7	12.7	18.8	43.1	37.1	49.0	5.9	4.3	7.5	27.6	24.0	31.2	38.2	33.8	42.7
Under 18				17.0	12.4	21.7				—	—	—				39.5	35.3	43.7
1-60	70.2	64.5	76.0	16.9	12.1	21.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.0	70.3	77.8	41.5	36.7	46.2
60+	29.8	24.0	35.5	17.2	11.7	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.0	22.2	29.7	34.8	29.3	40.4
18+				18.3	15.6	21.0				5.7	4.5	7.0				41.6	37.9	45.3
1-60	75.4	70.3	80.6	19.6	16.3	22.9	56.9	51.0	62.9	4.7	3.6	5.7	71.8	67.3	76.3	42.4	38.0	46.9
60+	24.6	19.4	29.7	15.2	11.7	18.6	43.1	37.1	49.0	8.3	6.1	10.6	28.2	23.7	32.7	39.6	34.3	44.9
18-24				15.6	11.8	19.4				0.4	0.1	0.7				43.9	38.0	49.8
1-60	71.4	59.1	83.7	18.2	12.5	23.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	63.4	55.0	71.8	45.4	37.9	52.9
60+	28.6	16.3	40.9	11.5	6.6	16.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	36.6	28.2	45.0	41.4	32.1	50.7
25-44				16.9	13.8	19.9				3.4	2.6	4.2				44.4	40.1	48.6
1-60	73.6	66.8	80.4	17.7	14.1	21.4	59.9	50.6	69.2	2.9	2.1	3.7	71.5	66.3	76.8	45.3	40.4	50.2
60+	26.4	19.6	33.2	14.9	10.6	19.2	40.1	30.8	49.4	4.5	3.0	6.1	28.5	23.2	33.7	42.1	35.4	48.9
45-64				19.5	14.9	24.0				11.9	8.6	15.2				37.3	30.8	43.8
1-60	76.6	67.4	85.9	20.0	14.8	25.1	52.1	44.9	59.4	8.3	5.9	10.7	77.4	70.6	84.3	38.7	31.2	46.1
60+	23.4	14.1	32.6	18.0	10.4	25.6	47.9	40.6	55.1	22.5	15.1	29.9	22.6	15.7	29.4	33.3	24.2	42.4
65+				34.0	23.2	44.8				17.9	10.1	25.7				25.5	17.1	33.9
1-60	86.1	76.8	95.5	37.4	25.0	49.8	63.5	51.6	75.5	14.5	6.4	22.7	78.3	66.6	90.0	25.5	16.1	35.0
60+	13.9	4.5	23.2	21.7	8.4	35.0	36.5	24.5	48.4	30.1	18.5	41.6	21.7	10.0	33.4	25.4	12.2	38.7

Table 12. Less than 24-hour admissions: percentage of persons admitted by level of functional impairment<sup>1</sup> for age and type of less than 24-hour psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Less Than 24-Hour Psychiatric Program (Continued)												
Level of functional impairment by age	RTCs						Freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations					
	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent	Column percent	LB column percent	UB column percent	Row percent	LB row percent	UB row percent
Total, all ages				2.9	2.1	3.7				26.8	24.0	29.5
1-60	72.5	65.4	79.6	3.0	2.1	4.0	66.6	62.1	71.0	25.3	22.2	28.4
60+	27.5	20.4	34.6	2.7	1.8	3.6	33.4	29.0	37.9	30.3	25.9	34.6
Under 18				5.1	3.9	6.2				29.8	25.9	33.7
1-60	72.5	65.3	79.7	5.2	3.9	6.5	66.5	60.8	72.2	28.1	23.8	32.4
60+	27.5	20.3	34.7	4.7	3.1	6.4	33.5	27.8	39.2	33.9	27.8	40.0
18+				2.1	1.2	3.0				25.5	22.3	28.8
1-60	72.6	61.7	83.4	2.1	1.1	3.2	66.6	61.1	72.1	24.2	20.5	27.9
60+	27.4	16.6	38.3	1.9	1.0	2.9	33.4	27.9	38.9	28.8	23.8	33.7
18-24				3.0	1.4	4.7				30.1	24.2	36.0
1-60	63.8	39.9	87.7	3.1	0.7	5.5	48.9	37.1	60.7	24.0	16.9	31.2
60+	36.2	12.3	60.1	2.8	0.9	4.7	51.1	39.3	62.9	39.7	30.2	49.1
25-44				1.9	1.0	2.9				26.6	22.6	30.6
1-60	81.1	71.2	91.1	2.2	1.1	3.4	66.6	60.3	73.0	25.3	20.8	29.7
60+	18.9	8.9	28.8	1.2	0.4	2.0	33.4	27.0	39.8	29.6	23.2	36.0
45-64				2.1	1.0	3.2				22.2	17.6	26.8
1-60	61.9	37.1	86.7	1.7	0.5	3.0	79.7	71.7	87.7	23.7	18.2	29.1
60+	38.1	13.3	62.9	3.2	0.8	5.6	20.3	12.3	28.3	17.8	10.9	24.8
65+				*	*	*				17.5	7.1	27.9
1-60	*	*	*	*	*	*	75.4	61.2	89.7	16.9	5.6	28.1
60+	*	*	*	*	*	*	24.6	10.3	38.8	19.8	6.7	32.9

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes the less than 24-hour psychiatric care programs of multiservice mental health organizations.

— Sample size is 0.

\* Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 13. Less than 24-hour care under care: percentage of persons under care ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup>  
by selected principal diagnosis and type of less than 24-hour care program: United States, 1997

Less Than 24-Hour Care Program								
Age and selected principal diagnosis	Total, all less than 24-hour care programs	State/county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospitals	VA medical centers	Multiservice mental health organizations	RTCs	Freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations
Total, ages 18 and older	1,664,937	18,256	98,415	326,508	77,434	706,237	35,542	402,545
Alcohol-related disorders	6.0%	2	9.3%	4.9%	11.9%	6.6%	5.7%	3.9%
Drug-related disorders	4.4%	2	9.8%	2.5%	7.9%	4.0%	2	2
Organic disorders	1.8%	2	2	2.0%	4.8%	1.9%	—	2
Affective disorders	36.7%	29.1%	49.5%	47.1%	26.7%	34.5%	34.4%	31.5%
Schizophrenia	15.5%	24.7%	7.0%	15.0%	16.4%	18.3%	2	13.6%
Other psychoses	3.3%	2	2	3.1%	1.1%	3.6%	2	3.4%
Personality disorders	2.0%	2	2	2	2	2.1%	2	2.7%
Adjustment disorders	11.1%	4.7%	7.4%	11.5%	4.4%	8.6%	30.9%	16.0%
Total, ages 18–44	1,155,026	9,978	70,752	205,654	28,329	523,485	27,597	289,231
Alcohol-related disorders	5.7%	2	5.9%	4.7%	10.5%	7.1%	2	3.5%
Drug-related disorders	5.2%	2	9.7%	3.8%	16.9%	4.2%	2	5.8%
Organic disorders	0.7%	2	—	2	2	2	—	2
Affective disorders	35.8%	31.1%	50.1%	43.1%	24.5%	33.6%	32.1%	32.8%
Schizophrenia	15.1%	33.6%	7.1%	16.6%	17.8%	17.8%	2	11.4%
Other psychoses	3.2%	2	2	3.1%	2	3.6%	—	3.1%
Personality disorders	2.2%	2	2	2	2	2.4%	2	2.7%
Adjustment disorders	12.6%	6.4%	7.8%	13.0%	4.3%	9.5%	32.4%	18.0%

Table 13. Less than 24-hour care under care: percentage of persons under care ages 18 and older with serious functional impairment<sup>1</sup> by selected principal diagnosis and type of less than 24-hour care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Less Than 24-Hour Care Program (Continued)								
Age and selected principal diagnosis	Total, all less than 24-hour care programs	State/county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospitals	VA medical centers	Multiservice mental health organizations	RTCs	Freestanding outpatient clinics and partial care organizations
Total, ages 45–64	400,521	6,803	23,905	79,938	33,209	154,846	6,987	94,833
Alcohol-related disorders	7.1%	2	18.6%	2	13.6%	5.1%	2	6.2%
Drug-related disorders	3.3%	2	2	2	2	4.2%	—	2
Organic disorders	1.6%	2	—	2	2	2	—	2
Affective disorders	36.8%	2	49.6%	49.0%	30.9%	36.8%	44.7%	26.2%
Schizophrenia	18.7%	15.2%	2	16.1%	17.2%	22.5%	2	19.5%
Other psychoses	4.3%	2	—	2	2	2	2	2
Personality disorders	1.6%	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Adjustment disorders	7.4%	2	2	8.5%	5.2%	5.8%	2	9.6%
Total, ages 65 and older	109,390	2	3,758	40,916	15,896	27,906	2	18,481
Alcohol-related disorders	5.0%	—	2	2	10.8%	2	—	—
Drug-related disorders	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Organic disorders	13.8%	2	2	2	2	15.6%	—	2
Affective disorders	45.4%	2	2	63.5%	2	37.3%	2	39.0%
Schizophrenia	7.6%	2	—	2	12.2%	2	2	2
Other psychoses	1.2%	—	2	2	2	—	—	2
Personality disorders	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Adjustment disorders	9.4%	—	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>1</sup> A person with serious functional impairment has a numeric rating of 1 to 60 based on a scale of 1 to 100 adapted from the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale for reporting overall functioning on Axis-V of DSM-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because only selected diagnoses are shown.

Table 14. Medians—Length of stay in days for persons terminated (excluding deaths) from inpatient care by gender, race/ethnicity, age, selected principal diagnosis, and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997

Patient characteristics		Total, all inpatient programs <sup>1</sup>	State/county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general	VA medical centers
Total		5.4	5.7	5.1	5.7	7.7
Males		5.4	5.2	5.4	5.5	7.7
Females		5.4	7.1	4.9	6.0	7.8
American Indian or Alaska Native		2.0	5.5	4.6	1.8	*
Male		1.0	*	9.0	1.0	*
Female		*	*	*	3.0	-
Asian or Pacific Islander		6.9	*	*	6.6	-
Male		1.9	*	*	*	-
Female		*	*	*	6.7	-
Black or African-American		6.1	5.6	6.6	6.5	9.5
Male		6.1	5.9	8.0	6.5	9.4
Female		6.1	4.5	5.4	6.5	9.8
White		5.2	5.7	4.8	5.6	6.6
Male		5.3	5.2	4.9	5.5	6.5
Female		5.1	7.4	4.8	5.9	6.9



Table 14. Medians—Length of stay in days for persons terminated (excluding deaths) from inpatient care by gender, race/ethnicity, age, selected principal diagnosis, and type of inpatient psychiatric care program: United States, 1997 (Continued)

Patient characteristics	Total, all inpatient programs <sup>1</sup>	State/county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general	VA medical centers
Hispanic or Latino	5.0	6.1	5.9	3.7	10.3
Male	4.9	*	7.7	3.1	9.6
Female	5.1	*	4.8	4.8	*
Under age 18	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	-
18-24	4.3	7.2	5.8	4.3	*
25-44	4.8	5.0	4.2	5.3	7.0
45-64	5.8	7.6	5.4	5.8	8.7
65 and older	7.0	4.9	5.5	6.8	7.7
Alcohol-related disorders	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.7	6.6
Drug-related disorders	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.9	6.0
Organic disorders	6.8	4.8	6.0	9.2	10.0
Affective disorders	5.5	9.8	5.1	5.6	9.1
Schizophrenia	7.3	6.8	6.2	7.7	11.3
Other psychoses	5.5	9.1	7.2	5.3	6.5
Personality disorders	5.7	2.8	7.3	3.5	7.3
Adjustment disorders	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.7	4.5

<sup>1</sup> Total includes the inpatient psychiatric care programs of multiservice mental health organizations.

\* Median is based on five or fewer sample cases or has a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher; therefore, it is not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Source: 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

to 44 (7.0 vs. 4.8 days; table 14). Where comparisons could be made within each organization, no significant differences were found among the different age groups in the median number of days persons stayed for inpatient care.

- When comparisons were made within each of the age groups, the median number of days persons stayed for inpatient care did not differ significantly across the various types of organizations, with one exception: Persons ages 25 to 44 in VA medical centers had a longer median stay than did their counterparts in private psychiatric hospitals (7.0 vs. 4.2 days, respectively; table 14).
- As expected, persons with principal psychiatric diagnoses of adjustment disorders had the shortest median inpatient days of stay (2.1 days), compared with persons having other selected psychiatric diagnoses detailed in table 14. This finding held true within non-Federal general hospitals and somewhat true within State and county mental hospitals and private psychiatric hospitals; in the latter settings, persons with diagnoses of adjustment disorders had shorter stays than did persons with most of the other psychiatric diagnoses.
- Additional comparisons of the median days of stay for selected psychiatric diagnoses within organizations reveal that within State and county mental hospitals, persons with diagnoses of affective disorders, other psychoses, and schizophrenia had longer median inpatient stays (9.8, 9.1, and 6.8 days, respectively) than did persons with diagnoses of alcohol-related, personality, and adjustment disorders (2.8, 2.8, and 1.6 days, respectively; table 14).
- In non-Federal general hospitals, persons with diagnoses of organic disorders and those with diagnoses of schizophrenia had longer median stays (9.2 and 7.7 days, respectively) than did persons with diagnoses of alcohol-related disorders and those with diagnoses of affective disorders (3.7 and 5.6 days, respectively; table 14). In VA medical centers, persons diagnosed with schizophrenia had a considerably longer median stay than did

persons diagnosed with adjustment disorders (11.3 vs. 4.5 days, respectively).

- When median days of stay for persons terminated from inpatient care were compared across organizational settings, a few differences were found. Persons with affective disorders stayed significantly longer in State and county mental hospitals than in private psychiatric hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals (9.8 vs. 5.1 and 5.6 days, respectively; table 14). Persons with diagnoses of schizophrenia stayed longer in VA medical centers than in private psychiatric hospitals (11.3 vs. 6.2 days). Persons with diagnoses of personality disorders had a longer median stay in private psychiatric hospitals than in State and county mental hospitals (7.3 vs. 2.8 days, respectively).

## Summary

The majority of persons in the under-care and admission populations of the inpatient, residential, and less than 24-hour care programs of specialty mental health organizations in 1997 were seriously impaired in their ability to function in daily activities involving, for example, interaction with others in a familial or social context, self-care, or work performance. Although a number of selected psychiatric diagnoses were analyzed, the data revealed that most persons with serious functional impairment in the under-care and admission populations of the three program settings were concentrated in two of the more debilitating diagnostic groups: affective disorders and schizophrenia. These findings suggest that persons treated in the specialty mental health sector may be more seriously impaired because of their mental illness than persons with similar diagnoses who either do not receive treatment or are treated in private practices.

Overall, the median length of stay for persons receiving services in the inpatient care programs of specialty mental health organizations was less than one week (5.4 days). No statistically significant differences were found between males and females, among the various race/ethnic groups, or by gender within race/ethnic groups. Only a few differences were found by age within organizations. Persons with more debilitating psychiatric diagnoses tended to have longer stays within specialty mental health inpatient care programs than persons with less debilitating diagnoses.